



## INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

## COSTUMES

FOR

FANCY DRESS BALLS

Illustrations and Estimates

on Application.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1890.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON &amp; COMPANY

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED

WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted

with automatic Steam Machinery. The

latest and most approved kind, and we

are able to compete in quality with

the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and

the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in

the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOTTLES OF SODAS.

We continue to supply large bottles as

heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of

our Customers who prefer to have them to

the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first

steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORT, Waters are packed

and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices,

and the full amount allowed for Freight and

Expenses when received in good order.

Counterfeit Orders Books applied on applica-

tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,

DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

And all urgent messages addressed thus

will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always

app. ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

FETTER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty,

or gross, or that appear to have been used

for any other purpose than that of containing

Aerated Water, as such Bottles are never used

again by us.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., LIMITED.

Hongkong, China, and Manila.

[2-18]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 1st, 1891.

1890.

THE year that has just been completed

has not been a satisfactory one to the com-

munity of Hongkong and has not proved

very prosperous to foreign residents in the

Far East generally. Trade has been dull,

and has been disturbed by a fluctuating and

doubtful exchange. The tea trade of China,

has, moreover, undergone a further shrink-

age, there has been a large decline in the

export of silk, and the opium import shows

a yearly lessening bulk. In other branches

there is no really compensatory increase. In

Hongkong many joint stock enterprises

have proved failures, from one cause or

other, chiefly through the stringency of the

money market, which has precluded the

advance of further capital necessary to de-

velop the properties acquired. The enforce-

ment of the Chinese Exclusion Acts in the

United States and the Australian Colonies

has also served to materially affect the

general trade of the colony. The cessation

of Chinese immigration in those directions

the most incision into its highly locked

depths.

Politically the year has not been unevent-

ful. It has seen the conclusion of the

Anglo-Chinese Convention, by which the

Sikhim trouble caused by the Tibetan raid

was satisfactorily settled and the way paved

for future intercourse and trade with that

exclusive country. The port of Chungking

has, too, by a Convention negotiated by Sir

JOHN WALSHAM, been declared open to

foreign trade, but this must be counted rat-

her a victory to Chinese diplomacy, as by

the act they have indefinitely postponed the

opening to steam navigation of the Upper

Yangtze. The friends of progress in the

Central Kingdom have sustained several

losses by the death first of the talented Mar-

quis TSEN, and subsequently of his uncle

the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, Tse, Kwo-

CHUAN. The precarious health of

Princes CH'UN and the growing feebleness of

the Viceroy LI HUNG-CHANG have also given

rise to anxiety as to the future, but happily

these statistics have been spared to give

the benefit of their experience and counsel to

the Imperial Government. The issue

very recently of an Imperial Decree instruct-

ing the Tsung-li Yamen to fix a day for the

Audience to be given by the Emperor to the

Foreign Ministers, and announcing that the

function will take place annually, has inspir-

ed new hope that the Court at Peking will

not develop reactionary tendencies, as at one

time seemed probable. The Decree, more-

over, lays to rest a question which has been

the source of much discussion, and will un-

doubtedly have a beneficial effect on China's

relations with foreign powers. The railway

system, so far, has made little progress, but

the Government are favourable to its exten-

sion, and when the financial difficulty can be

surmounted the work will no doubt make

headway. Meanwhile the energetic Viceroy

of the Hukwang provinces, CHANG CHIA-

CHUNG, is making determined efforts, to open

iron mines, erect smelting works, and manu-

facture rails for the intended railways. Al-

ready he has commenced the work and has

ordered the necessary machinery, part of

which has arrived in Wuchang. In the

north a further significant step was

taken by the issue of silver salted coins

from the Canton Mint, which were de-

scribed a legal tender by the Chinese Gov-

ernment, but the issue has not been at-

tended with much success.

In her relations with Foreign Powers China

continues to exhibit an obstinate resolution

not to abate a jot of her pretensions or to

permit any interpretation of the treaties that

does not make to her advantage. At the

same time there are not wanting proofs that

she watches the gradual improvement of

Russian communications across Asia with il-

l-concealed apprehension, and looks forward

to a collision on the Amur as probable in

the not distant future. In Japan the event

of the year was the opening on the 29th No-

vember of the Imperial Diet at Tokyo by

the Emperor in person, with an imposing

ceremony. The people of Japan have thus

been admitted to a taste of representative

government. The work of Treaty Revision

has been apparently deferred to an indefinite

period, consequent in part on the strong ex-

pression of opinion by the foreign residents

in Yokohama and Kobe that the time is

not yet ripe, unless safeguards at

present denied are provided in the ap-

pointment of foreign judges. Meanwhile

the Land of the Rising Sun makes steady

progress alike in commerce and in the

adoption of Western institutions, and must

soon be admitted to the equality with

Western States to which she so ardently

aspire. She is moving likewise, and the

railway will soon be an accomplished

fact, a Company having been formed

by foreigners and natives to construct

the Bangkok river. In other respects

the Siam King is endeavoring to pro-

mote advancement, and bring his country

into line with modern civilization. The French

during the year the most important

perhaps, is that of the increased military

contribution, the demands of the French Gov-

ernment having been raised from 250,000 to

240,000, professing on the ground that the

garrison was to be increased; but although

the larger amount was voted and has

been paid, the additional troops promised

have not yet arrived, nor is there any sign

of their early arrival. This breach of

faith, as it is justly considered, has been

severely commented on by the Legislative

Council, and it is sincerely to be hoped that

the representations that have been made will

win the War Office up to a recognition of

their duty in regard to this colony, the pre-

sent garrison being notoriously insufficient

for the adequate protection of the place.

Another question which has engaged a large

share of attention is that of the increase of

the salaries of public officers. The scheme,

submitted by the Secretary of State has been

closely criticized by the unofficial members

of the Council, who have made various

suggestions in regard to it, which, if they are

carried out, will make it somewhat more

equitable than it was in its original shape.

Amidst the more important of the Or-

dinance that have been passed may be

mentioned the Merchandise Marks Ordinance,

which is important in appearance only,

being utterly useless in the absence of any

machinery to work it; the Magistrate's Ordinance,

the Protection of Women and Children

Ordinance, and the Waterworks Ordinance.

Two other important measures are at present

pending, namely, the Gambling Bill and the

Barrack Bill. A measure was introduced

by the Hon. J. J. KENNEDY, to amend the

law with respect to the sale of shares in

public companies, which, we believe, if passed

will have a very wholesome effect, but it

has unfortunately not been proceeded with.

The laying of the foundation stone of the

Lighthouse on the 1st September last

is an event which deserves mention in the

review of the year. This important work, which

will be of extreme value to the shipping

community, is not making good pro-

gress. We trust that before long we may

be able to chronicle the commencement of

work for the establishment of a light on

Waglan, which would facilitate the approach

of vessels from the North. The other public

works of the Colony have made progress

during the year, especially the drainage and

waterworks, and a fair start has been made

with the Prays Reclamation. Of the state

of commerce during the year we have

spoken in an earlier part of this article, but

in connection with this subject special

mention may be made of the action of the

Viceroy of Canton as affecting the trade

between Hongkong and the neighbouring

provinces. In May His Excellency proposed

to levy an additional tax of opium, direct

and under cover of the opium, under-

taking given by the Government; the Ad-

ditional Article to the Chinese Convention.

On this point His Excellency has promp-

tly overruled by the Peking Government, but

he has sought to gratify his cupidity by im-

posing heavy taxation of import or export, and

whether of import or export, and the matter

has been referred to Peking, and it is possible

the agitation to which it has given rise may

lead to a more liberal system of taxation.

The following is an extract from the minutes

of a recent meeting of the Hongkong Chamber

of Commerce:—"The Chamber, after consid-

ering the liberal measure of the Government

in regard to the duty on opium, and the

fact that the duty on opium is a source of

revenue to the Government, and that the

duty on opium is a source of revenue to the

Government, and that the duty on opium is

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opium is a source of revenue to the Govern-

ment, and that the duty on opium is a

source of revenue to the Government, and

This being New Year's Day there will be no

issue of the Daily Press to-morrow.

A draft of 800 consols are to be sent from

Tientsin to work in the Nickel mines of New

California.

From Saigon papers we learn that the

Governor of that colony has received official in-

formation of the intended visit of the Chinese

and that preparations are to be made for the

reception of His Imperial Highness in March.

Tonight Stanley's Company give their six-

teenth performance in Hongkong, a very quiet

evening in the history of the colony. A separa-

tion of the personnel will be given for the

benefit of Miss Anna Stanley and Miss Amy

Challis, and the names of these popular favorites

ought to draw a good house.

Surely the depth of depravity is unmeasurable.

At the Police Court yesterday a Chinaman

was charged with stealing Mr. De la Roche's

New Year's card. The defence that the pris-

oner found it on the wall and was not aware of

the Magistrate, who sentenced the prisoner to

seven days imprisonment with hard labour.

The Post Office will be closed from 11.30 a.m.

to-day. The night box will be kept open.

The Hon. Mr. Justice will be sitting to-day.

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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## INTIMATIONS

[illegible]

## SILVER QUESTION

[illegible]

THE HAPPY VALLEY  
IMPROVEMENT.

to their memorandum on the estimates for public works, laid on the table of the Council on the 22d of December, 1891. The public bodies have been asked to inform them to vote public money cautiously, with due circumspection. There is a feeling that these qualities were not exercised when the vote of \$30,000 for the City Improvements has passed, and again among the members of the Council when the vote of \$100,000 for the same purpose was not reconsidered. We are not among those who look with nigging on the financial prospects of the city, but in our position is certainly none which would justify lavish expenditure on works for the improvement of the city, and to be shown to be a prudent and judicious use of the money proposed for improvement. The question is merely a matter of local desire and of local law, while by the adoption of the alternative scheme a much larger number of the city would be benefited without the loss of the public revenue. If the grounds of the Government were handed over to the Athletic Club they would furnish a place available for recreation at the cost of the Club, and the other bodies which use the space occupied by the Racecourse would be the same ample accommodation that is now afforded by the London Jockey Club. It is remarked when the London Jockey Club is asked to contribute to the Finance Committee, this heavy expenditure is being incurred simply to get over a difficulty that ought never to have been got into, the difficulty referred to being the objection raised to the proposed grant to

the valley. The Hon. G. F. CHAMBERLAIN, in the discussion in Finance Committee, has pointed out that at present the Jockey Club have to take a great deal of trouble to prevent *drifts* being washed out to the course. It is, however, only in exceptionally heavy rain storms, such as that of May, 1889, that inconvenience is experienced from this cause, and probably no one now living will see such a storm again. The risk of *drifts* being washed out to the course is, therefore, a comparatively trifling, when it does occur is so comparatively trifling, that it cannot be looked upon as in any degree justifying the expenditure it is proposed to incur. The Hon. J. J. KENNERLY also characterised the project as one of more or less random extravagance and as being altogether unnecessary. We hope the Government will not sanction the expenditure of a large sum of public money on work which the public certainly do not want.

The reduction of the postal rate for letters under four cents to seven cents is a step in the right direction, but it is only a step. It must not be forgotten that the rate for Shanghai for letters was through the French or German Post Office is twenty-five cents, so that postage from Shanghai, eight hundred miles farther distant from Europe, will go for the same rate. It is a very serious and very serious anomaly, which is the subject of His Majesty's Government promptly to redress. With characteristic short-sightedness and illiberality, the Imperial Government has thrown upon the Colonial Governments the responsibility of incurring the loss. That the cost, from ten to seven, for the first three cents at five cents; but Hongkong, save at a serious loss—which would be caused as much by the postage from the Treaty ports of China as by their own correspondence—has thought it prudent at first to minimise this by making the reduction of the cost from ten to seven. For the future will be found to quarrel with this decision, but it is much to be regretted that the Imperial Government did not grapple the question boldly. We fail to see any justification for the attempt to render the Post Office revenue retaining department. In the long run, the Government will be forced to recognise which bind the empire together stronger than blood, if Mr. HENRIEUX HEATON's scheme for a penny post throughout the boundaries of the British Empire were adopted. If it were time for that to be considered ripe, at a time when the anomaly at present existing, of the reduction of the letter rate by English mail to five cents.

In a recent number of the *Whitman Review* appeared an article on the suppression of secret societies in the Straits Settlements. The writer is not aware that the law passed for this purpose has ever been applied. As the societies are still continuing to do mischief, the Government are contemplating a measure to be the safeguard for the peace and security of the Colony afforded by the late system of registration. We do not share the misgivings of our London contemporary. The law which came into force at the beginning of 1890 was undoubtedly a very bold measure, and was regarded with some apprehension by the residents of wide experience in the Colony's affairs, but it has not been in operation for nearly a year, and so far it has worked with perfect success. If the system of registration had never been introduced, the task of suppressing the societies would have been a much more difficult one; but by registration the Government got them under control, and having done so, suppression followed as the next step in natural sequence. Care was to have to be exercised to prevent the evil lifting its head again, but it is more than possible that the members of the suppressed societies, having felt the power of the Government, may not think it worth while to attempt to do mischief again. It is not being that the funds they had accumulated have been diverted to other purposes and that they cannot regain control over them.

APPEALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

The *N. C. Daily News* gives the following account of this disaster:—News was received on the night of the 25th December by wire from Chinkiang that the China Navigation Co.

Yillacross. A fisherman, however, caught some five hundred fishes on the bank of the river, and saw a drag boat reeling in a hundred more. Many eels were hurt, and the number of dead probably between five and ten thousand. The eels were taken to the market and sold for a few cents of the salmity. She left Wuhan in the morning and arrived at the Shanghai at 2 p.m. the same day, and arrived close to her quarters of an hour later. By that time the *Banning* had been in the harbor for a few days, and she took on board some of the passengers.

The *Manchuang*, came up, arrived just before the *Taiho*, left for Shanghai, and she was escorted by the wrecked *Manchuang* to the pier. The steamer *Baoding* was burnt at Wootung on 25th December, 1930.

The *Shanghai* was on fire from paddles to stern, 3,000 tons of coal, 2000 horsepower, she was on fire in the boiler and had no steam, and all the upper works and houses were built of wood.

THE CHANGSHU JOURNAL

[illegible]

28th January.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
29th January.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
30th January.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
31st January.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
1st February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
2nd February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
3rd February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
4th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
5th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
6th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
7th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
8th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
9th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
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25th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
26th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
27th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
28th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
29th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
30th February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.  
31st February.—Public Hall at the City Hall Town Hall.

I was requested to ascertain if Mr. Stew-  
Lockhart would undertake the chief man-  
agement and organisation of it, and he  
kindly consented to do so with the assist-  
ance of other gentlemen who he hopes will be  
able to give him their help in the various dis-  
connected with it.

firing orders of the officers and non-com-  
 manded officers and of the snail but that  
 they often saw no heavily armed men in  
 the battery of these guns; let the P. M.  
 about 10:30 a. m. under observation  
 the firing of the guns was not observed.  
 Acting Commandant Capt. McCullum  
 unadvisedly absent through sickness. On  
 arriving at Kooroon, the guns having been moved  
 and the men formed up, they were here in  
 the morning. The men were then  
 played them up to their first position, an  
 tion from the military authorities which  
 fully appreciated by the Volunteers. The  
 of campaign differed slightly from that  
 the men were then moved up to the  
 the gap above the shooting. The men  
 divided their forces into two parts. The  
 were having taken up their position on the  
 ground above the willow camp, opened fire  
 on the enemy. The men were then  
 not up to their usual average, and we think  
 in actual warfare very little damage would  
 been done by their fire. From this position

was put out of action, while the whole  
proceeded with great regularity. The  
porters, who were riddled with bullets,  
were kept up till close on 2 p.m., when  
"the" second and the Volunteers retired.  
The "second" worked the day over, the  
journey home being a very fatiguing  
one. I was kindly lent for the occasion, where  
the toll of life was severe. - At the conclusion  
of the day, Dr. Dwyer said - 9 soldiers and 1  
will join with me in regretting that  
Commandant, Capt. McCallum, is not present  
today. It is a day he always looks forward to  
the work of pleasure, and I am certain he  
would greatly prize the opportunity of his  
present. Gentlemen, I think you will all  
think that taking it all round we have had a  
pleasant day. (Hear, hear.) I must say  
that I have enjoyed myself very much  
today. We had a promise of fifty men,  
but hoped that we should be able to  
out, six guns, and it has been a great  
pleasure to have them. I think we have  
earned out three guns only. Our shooting  
has not been quite so good as former  
times, but I think that is probably the result of the  
weather. I think we have done very well  
deprived. At our first range the shot  
was anything but good, and I question  
whether we could have got any guns, but  
I think we have done very well. I think  
some of them three or four times over.  
The gun on the extreme left, that shot  
No. 3, had no less than four shells  
(Applause.) The next gun of yours  
was a very good one, and I think  
was missed others. Without them we should  
have been able to do our work to-day.  
That we were short of men, the volunteers  
were not so good as the regulars, and  
might be carried out. Well, gentlemen,  
you have been the result, we have done  
and we can do more. I propose now the

[illegible]

good deal of credit for their days  
and I can only hope that the absentees will  
heartily ashamed of themselves. I thank  
heartily for the kind manner in which you  
drank my health, and I would now ask you  
join with me in drinking the health of Su-  
scantle.

A vote of thanks was carried to Mr who had kindly placed his bungalow at the disposal of the Volunteers, and his health drunk with musical honours.

In response to the report of Surgeon General the members of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693

[illegible]

petition down as a debtor and he put  
bottom down as a debtor. He puts as  
Mr. Bowles—Yes, there are gross de-  
Lord.  
His Lordship—I do not see how  
want going to be the point of the estate  
and the estate is confirmed. The last  
will come up at his examination in the  
way. In the meantime, protection,  
granted to him.  
30th December.  
- IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JAM. A. R.  
CHIEF JUSTICE.  
KWOR LUK v. THE ATTORNEY-GEN-  
Mr. Robinson, instructed by Messrs.  
and Wilkinson, was for the plaintiff;  
the Attorney-General appeared in person.  
His Lordship in giving judgment in  
the case said:—The plaintiff has raised  
question of law to settle certain issues  
were agreed upon in chambers on the  
tion of the plaintiff. The matter came  
the Court in the shape of a petition for  
gratuitous—The Attorney-General in  
utilization of the steamer *Pang*. Under Order  
of 1879 power was given to the Governor  
ship where it was believed to be unreason-  
the vessel was seized. The Attorney-General  
investigation, and the plaintiff claimed  
had suffered certain loss and damage  
sequence. On the stipulation of the  
that if certain points of law were  
determined, the case would be referred

procure. The first question raised was the judgment of the Court of Survey & the defendant from bringing evidence reasonable and probable cause for the seizure of the ship in 1889 and as Liability of the Government to make co

every last breath, month after month, at the  
 way you must have come as a surprise  
 first point that confirms the observation, or  
 is that the country has not lost sight of  
 the fact that the people are not to be  
 their employes. The old baggage, the  
 water's edge, which was found to be not  
 as a rule, be driven less on a packed  
 and sometimes fresh lions on the road  
 and the people are not to be  
 sent an altered and improved, appears  
 large and varied sort of bricks, tiles  
 of all kinds is strong evidence of the  
 that has been made by the effective  
 and is not one of the best of the  
 past twenty months. Of the quality  
 goods, perhaps it is somewhat difficult  
 but experts to speak, but so far as we  
 to the trifling object only by the  
 only by the factor seems to  
 to best quality only. The advantage  
 work being executed under the  
 supervision of Europeans, French and  
 of course, but the quality of the  
 particular kind of clay available in

[illegible]

ment shows that the Company's work is generally recognized as its desirous to be free from the ties that were ready for the disposal of goods should specify that the architects and others requiring flooring tiles where cleanliness and durability are a consideration. The arrangement of the tiles is a matter of personal preference. Mr. Andrew W. Walker, the successful trading of clay is largely due. It is always a pleasure to learn of the success of an industry and it is especially so when it is in the hands of a man where it is being so profitably done. It is therefore extremely gratifying to find the factory is at present fully engaged in the production of tiles and is well on the way ahead, and that the good is daily increasing.

His fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Houghton Brick and Tile Company, Limited, was held at the premises on the 29th December. The officers present—Mr. D. Gillies (Chairman), Mr. G. Outer, Messrs. R. L. W. W. Walker, J. Anderson, J. E. St. George, G. F. Goud, and Mr. W. H. Walker.

THE CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, and statement of accounts having been read for some time we will with you to the business of the day. The information regarding the position of the factory is very fully detailed in the above and it is to be hoped that you will be able to do so. You are fully well aware of the present state of the

whether we have now in a great measure been over-  
stopped we have now passed from the ex-  
state to one of active production and  
is a steady and large demand for our ma-  
at remunerative rates. (Applause).  
arrangements of the company's

machinery has produced very satisfactory results in increasing the production of the company. The cost of labor, but coming from the many large foreign sources from the out-put of your Division, is not a serious matter. A further extension of our work, however, necessitates as the contract with the Colonial Government expires in a few months. The extent of facilities which the Directors recommend is a series of new pipes, each of 12 inches diameter, to make 100 inches diameter, and a new adding machine, a sum of \$8,400; but in order to save the company the expense of erecting a new kiln to complete the series of new piping, the Directors recommend the fixing of a new roof of galvanized iron pipe machine, and a set of 125,000 lbs. of galvanized iron pipe, \$15,500, together a sum of about \$23,900 will be for the proposed increase to our plant. The Directors further recommend that the further call upon the shareholders will be very glad to have an opinion from the shareholders as to whether they would like the extension to be made. It is in the interests of the company that we should go on, now that a large lucrative business is offering to be made. The Directors further recommend that new orders as are offered. Only telegram has been received from the large firm from Singapore, which has agreed to purchase the machinery which buys under the contracts less money than they might be if we had more machinery. The Directors will be overjoyed to have the machinery. The directors will be very glad to have the shareholders present will give their views on this matter.

Mr. FANCY:—The telegram and the machinery for the extension for pipes?

THE SECRETARY:—It says "ship a premium." It follows on a large order of the company.

Mr. RAY:—The money required is necessary a call of about \$2.00 per share. The Chairman:—Yes, but in order to make the shareholders more comfortable, a call of 50 per share.

Mr. FANCY:—The shares are not in the hands of the shareholders. They can make the shares \$3. I think it would be to have them even money. If we have large orders I presume some profit will be made. The Chairman:—Not more than 10 per share will be required.

Mr. JAMES:—Do our orders show the Company?

THE SECRETARY:—They show a profit of \$100,000. The Chairman:—The profit has been less in the past than it will be in the future as our new machinery is in the future to educate and improve the company.

